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Hadison Square Theatre Vie Rapic + Sq P. M. Haddoon Ngore Then tree Vin Hajid. 250 P. M.
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People's Theatre. Pitts in Ireland. 3 P. M.
Ron Francisco Minsteels. 3 P. M.
Ron Francisco Minsteels. 3 P. M.
Roner's Palmer Music Hail-Variety. 3 and 3 P. M.
Blandard Theatre. Professionals Rimps. 3 P. M.
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Tony Pastor's Thentre-Vim F.P. H.
Union Square Thentre-Pink Broiles, S.P. H.
Window Thentre-Harts of Day S.P. H.
Window Thentre-Harts of Day S.P. H.
Williach's Thentre-Harts and Pares. S.P. H. Bd Av. Theatre—'49 - FP, M Bth Av. Theatre—La Pills de Mais, Angot. - FP, M. #4th St. Theatre—Federa. FP. M. #3d St. Theatre—New Jane Eye. FP. M.

WEEKLY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line, O Banking and Financial (after money article) 0 75 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 50 Rending Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per line 2 50

In Sunday edition same rates as above.
WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large
spe. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

To the Public

The form of this journal will not be altered. nor will the style in which it is made up be changed except to introduce such improvements as experience

Yet Tax Sex will always publish all the news; and when the pressure of extraordinary news or of business may compel our edition will consist of just as many sheets as may be necessary for the purposes of the day At the same time, there will be no change in the price of Tax Sex either to newsmen or to the public.

A good many minds have been busy of late studying and expounding the philosophy of newspapers, and here comes our esteemed contemporary, the Telegraph and Messenger of Macon, with its contribution to the debate: "The newspaper of the future will not be a large ag

gregation of long-winded dissertations and lengthy ac-counts of happenings here and there. The singular ac-cess of The Sus leaves no room for doubt on this point."

This seems to us only partly true. The singular success of THE SUN has, in our judgment, been due not only to its short ar ticles, but quite as much to its long ones. Extended, minute, and circumstantial accounts of happenings here and there are just as necessary in a newspaper as brief, condensed, and general accounts The valuable newspaper is the one which knows how to discriminate, which gives a brief account of that which ought to be briefly treated, and a full and voluminous account of that which should be fully and voluminously discussed.

The man of genius in the profession of newspaper making is the man of the highest and surest judgment.

But, while there may be room for question on these points, there is one subject respecting which no question is possible. The newspaper of the future will not be a huge advertising sheet, overloaded with stupid supplements which are thrown away by the buyer as soon as the paper comes into his hands. The newspaper of the future will contain few advertisements or none at all; and, if it contains any, they will be paid

Governors and Deadheads.

Mr. George D. Rohinson, the candidate of the Massachusetts Republicans for Goversive in his opinions. Perhaps he has no opinions, in which case he is an ideal Republican candidate.

We had occasion the other day to point ou his ingenious manner of dodging in the matters of prohibition and license. In fact, we had begun to believe that he was for and against everything but free passes. He was apparently in favor of taking a free pass whenever he could get it, thinking, according to our respectable contemporary, the Boston Transcript, that it was his "due" to ride free on the Massachusetts railroads. This is a curious. though not an uncommon, view of the subject. Why, if Mr. Robinson carried out his view logically, the Massachusetts railroads shouldn't also feed him and clothe him, was a mystery, like his opinion on the temperance

At present, however, it would seem that he is not in favor of free passes. We get this bit of information from our peculiar contemporary, the Springfield Republican. Springfield is nearer to Chicopee than Boston is, and as the Republican is probably in Mr. Robinson's confidence, we are obliged to accept its statement as representing, tem-. porarily at least, the notion of its capalidate The Republican admirs that Mr. Robinson was not opposed to taking free passes when he was in the State Schate. "He has grown in a great many ways since then," says the Republican. He needed to. Two years ago he showed that he had grown, as follows:

"President Liouxno of the Connecticut Einer Rail following the uniform custom of sending passes to mehas its members of Congress, the Governor Massachus-its members of Congress the Governor, Councilors and so on maded one to Mr. Hours-on two years ago. The member from this district contents in the favor, saying that wile it was a small matter and would not at all influence his public service. yet it better comported with his ideas of propriet; in to accept the pass."

It is a very much more important matter than Mr. ROBINSON seems to think, but we are glad that he returned the pass. We are glad that he has the independence and the decency to pay his own way. We are afraid that he is inclined to be a dodger, but we take pleasure in paying him a compliment which few "Congressmen, Governors, Councillors, and so on" deserve. He is no deadhead. Still, it is to be wished that he should put his opposition to free passes on a little

We are surprised to find that Mr. ROBIN son refuses free passes, and more disagreeably surprised to be informed that Gov BUTLER takes them. If the Republican is to be credited, not only does Gen. BUTLER not return the free passes that are sent to him by railroads in the State, but he "rides on

The Republican is violently prejudiced against Gen. BUTLER, but it would hardly misrepresent facts. Till its statements are denied, we must believe that the present Governor of Massachusetts is not man enough to pay his own ratiroad fares.

Gen. BUTLER is very rich, and can well form Governor, and he cannot afford to countenance a great and growing abuse. of twenty-four members, is to be elected. More

Perhaps his long association with the Repub-

licans has left its traces upon him. If he really travels about the Commor wealth of Massachusetts on free passes, he had better reform before election time. The people of that State have had enough of oficial deadheads, and reform Governors should reform themselves first of all.

Mr. Holman as a Reformer.

The great success of Mr. TILDEN in crush ing out the Tweed Ring, and the Canal Ring and in regulating the expenditures of the State Government, was achieved by his devotion to those objects as a public duty. He knew that such large reforms were not to be carried by mere political resolutions or by the declarations of party platforms. It required hard work and even drudgery to show the people that the task he undertook was not a passing promise or a mere sentiment, but a substantial reality. The laborious investigations which he employed to develop the Ring frauds involved details that would have appalled any less resolute reformer.

That work lifted Mr. TILDEN over the heads of all the political leaders, who were content to preach reform, without practising it. Public confidence warmed to him spontaneously, without regard to party. This faith made him the candidate for the Presidency in 1876, and elected him by a great majority of the popular vote, and by a decided majority of the Electoral College. It established a fame for him which the Great Fraud only served to confirm in the affect

tion of the American people. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, from his entrance into Congress down to the present day, a period of twenty years, has consistently faithfully, and zealously pursued a cours similar to that adopted by Mr. TILDEN.

He foresaw, with statesmanlike sagacity the outcome of the many subsidies and land grants to railroad corporations, and he carried through legislation by which the rights of the Government and of settlers would be protected. Corrupt combinations under Republican ascendancy in Congress subsequently diminished and finally destroyed the original force of that protection. But neither treachers nor defeat disheartened him. In the last Congress he was as earnest in defending the rights that had been sacriffeed as he was it the beginning, fifteen years ago.

Belleving in a plain government, such as the fathers intended ours to be, Mr. Hou-MAN has on all occasions been the foremost champion of simplicity, of honesty, and of strict accountability in the administration of public affairs. He has followed in the foot steps of JEFFERSON, on the broad path of economy and integrity, as the safe road to stability and strength for the republic.

The demoralization of civil war led to ex travagance, venality, and loose manage ment in the public departments, and these abuses Grantism encouraged and enlarged. Mr. Holman attacked these vices constantly, whenever they raised their heads in Congress, without caring whether they were large or small. Above and beyond all other legislators, he may be said to have made a specialty of this form of opposition, and to have achieved in it a degree of success commensurate with his constancy and fidelity.

Involuntary homage has long been paid to the moral influence thus acquired, by quick surrender to his simple objection when raised against a spurious or a doubtful claim or a bad appropriation. Politicians may hate him, and may sneer at his courageous methods, but they dare not vote against him. His veto has been more powerful than that of the President.

The lobby, the jobbers, corrupt Congress men, professional claimants, public plunderers, and thieves of all grades, who cluster about the House of Representatives like birds of prey, are open and bitter enemies of Mr. Holman. They have reason for this hostility. He has stood as a lion in the path of their schemes. He has been a watchful guardian of the Treasury.

A most conspicuous service was rendered by him in the Forty-fourth Congress, after the Democrats were in control of the House of Representatives. Previous to that time the standing rule had been construed to ex-Mr. Dawes on a memorable occasion, when Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, ruled out an amendment reducing a salary. and he was sustained by the House. Th Republicans established a rule prohibiting economy and protecting prodigality. They were consistent in the policy of reckless expenditures. Soon after the Democratic House was organized in the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. HOLMAN brought forward and carried his amendment to this atrocious rule: "Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amend

to the subject matter of the ball, shall retreach expendi The engine of appropriations was reversed

while on a sharp descending grade. It was brought back to the level of honesty on a straight track. In four years this single change in the rule saved a bundred millions of dollars to the Treasury. It did more than that in reforming the whole tone of legislation, and in driving the lobby from the corridors and the committee rooms of Congress

The people do not want a mere politician or partisan chief for President. If reform is to be practically achieved if the Government is to be brought back to its right moorings, a man must be found who thoroughly understands the necessities of the country, who has the courage to energy out proper retrenehment, and whose work in the past is a guarantee for his future fidelity The people wish to have an honest, a wise, a capable, a courageous, and a plain President who is not likely to be overcome by the glitter of office, who will remain at the post of duty, and who will see that every trust is fulfilled by setting an example of efficiency and integrity in his own person.

No Quarrelling.

Two years ago, in the face of the CONKLING and PLATT controversy, and the lapse of the national Administration into the hands of ARTHUR, the Republicans of New York suddealy ceased their bickerings, closed up their ranks, made a dash at the ballot boxes, and elected the State officers, with one exception. Their success was largely owing to divisions among the Democrats of this city, which engendered some bitterness in other portions of the State, and diminished the aggregate Democratic vote.

This year the Democrats have had a satis factory State Convention, which nominated a good ticket. With barmony in the interior and union in this city, followed by a full vote, these candidates can be elected. The Republicans hang their last hope of success upon Democratic contentions in this city, where they have so often broken out. Patriotic Democrats, who remember that this is the year previous to the great national struggle. will not fall foul of each other to gratify their

opponents. The magnitude of the stake in the city should be an incentive to unity. Two Justices of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the City Court are to be chosen here. The a ford to pay his way as he goes. He is a re- responsible office of Register is to be filled, and the whole Board of Aldermen, consisting

important than all these are the seven Senators and the twenty-four Assemblymen, for they belong to the ruling power of the State. By united nominations the Democrats can save all the Senators and nearly all the Assemblymen, who would then appear at Albany not to represent hostile factions, but a harmonious and victorious party. This thing ought to be done!

A Remarkable Year for Health. This has been a remarkable year so far as oncerns the health of the city. During the past nine months the number of deaths has been smaller than during the corresponding period of 1882 by nearly one-seventh, and, moreover, the greatest mortality was not in a summer month, but in January.

The total mortality for the nine months was 26,742, as against 30,296 in 1882, a falling off of 3,554, the deaths among children under five years alone having decreased by 2,838. There were more deaths in January than in August -2,566 to 2,540; and more in March than in July-2,423 to 2,408. The mortality of the summer, in ordinary years by far the greatest of any season, was therefore only about up to the average of other seasons. The smallest number of deaths occurred in May, and yet in May the mortality was less than that of August by only 433, the totals for the two months being respectively 2,107 and 2,540.

It has accordingly been demonstrated that New York can pass through a summer without suffering from fatal diseases more than it does in winter. The year's mortality, indeed, has rather followed the course which is usual in London than the one to which we are accustomed in New York. In London it is in the cold season that the death rate runs up, and the great destruction of life is caused by the diseases of the lungs and air pas-sages, while here the diarrheral diseases of the summer, according to the almost uniform experience of the past, cause the most rapid increase in the mortality. But the records of deaths during the last nine months in New York show that while those from consumption, for instance, have slightly increased-4.020 in 1883, as against 3,943 in 1882-the deaths from diarrheal diseases have fallen from 3,870 to 3,113.

The less mortality from the maladies peculiar to the summer in our climate cannot, however, be attributed to any improvement in the sanitary supervision of the city That supervision was the same during the past summer as during several summers previously. As to cleanliness, the streets were about as they were last year. The greater healthfulness of the city was due to cause of which everybody was aware, and which he felt in his own person. It is true the average temperature, as recorded by the thermometer, varied only slightly from that of the summer before, but the quality of the air was perceptibly better. With very few exceptions, even in the most crowded districts, the nights were comfortable, more comfortable than the inhabitants had ever before found summer nights in town.

The decreased mortality of the summer therefore, was due to the kindness of nature rather than the efforts of man.

The year also has been one of remarkable exemption from contagious diseases. The deaths from small-pox during the nine months were only 12, as against 258 for the corresponding period of 1832; from measles 624 to 926; from scarlet fever, 645 to 1,959; diphtheria, 750 to 1,247; typhus, 10 to 63; and those from croup and whooping cough fell off largely. The deaths from typhoid fever, lowever, increased from 220 to 202, and the disease has lately been extending, but it is within the power of the Health Department to prevent its spread and drive it out of the city, except in sporadic cases, if the familles typhoid fever afflicts and their attending physicians properly supplement the efforts of the officers of the department.

Judge Dixon.

It has long been a question whether mer holding high judicial posts should consent to run for political offices without resigning from the bench. But there has never been any doubt among sensible persons that clude amendments to appropriations pro- if Judges will necept partisan nominations from political conventions, they ought to be treated just like other candidates.

The Republicans of New Jersey betray great sensitiveness at criticisms of their can didate for Governor because he is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, But the fact that Mr. Dixon sees fit to us the bench while trying to climb into the Governor's chair, ought not to exempt him from the liabilities which everybody incurs who enters into a political contest. He must take his chances like other people.

All candidates are entitled to fair treatment and a free and open field for meeting their opponents. If Judge Dixox finds that the bench stands in the way of an encounter with his political antagonists, then he had better push it aside as soon as possible, and go into the race unhampered. If he will not do this, he must not complain if the voters of New Jersey come to the conclusion that he does not resign as a Judge because he believes he can not be elected Governor.

According to an interview in the St. Louis Republican, Gen. SHERMAN not only has no idea of being a candidate for President next year but "wouldn't have the office." He thinks that being President "rained Gen, GRANT." Gen. SHERMAN is mistaken. It was not being President that hurt GRANT. It was his moral and intellectual incapacity to be a good President that did the ! usiness for him.

It is now said that if the fire which destroyed the Pittsburgh exposition bufflings early yesterday morning had occurred at 9 o'clock the night before an appathing loss of life must have been the result, as the buildings were at that hour crowded with visitors to the show. The rapidity with which the flames spread seems to lend some probability to this opinion. Just pow fairs and exhibitions of all sorts are going on in many cities and villages throughout the country, and it would be well for their managers to ascertain whether they are running any risk from fire. Although no lives were lost in the Pittsburgh conflagration and although if the fire had occurred early in the evening it might have been quickly discovered and promptly extinguished, yet it may serve as a reminder that no care can be too great which relates to the safety of crowds in public buildings.

AUGUST HERMAN, the agad German rope maker who attempted suicide in the Battery Park last Friday, probably thought he had a perfect right to take his life on finding himsel penniless and friendless in a strange country but he discovered his mistake yesterday when Judge GILDERSLEEVE fined him one dollar for the followy, and directed that in default of payment he be imprisoned for one day. HERMAN got off very easily, considering that the nex penal code prescribes as the punishment for attempting suicide imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding \$1.000, or

If the rage for carnival processions continues, circus street shows will soon be eclipsed in popular favor. Formerly New Orleans, with Mardi Gras fostivities, was allowed to furnish America's contribution to this kind of display. But now Baltimore must have her annual street pageant at her Oriole festival; Cincinnati, hers at the regular autumn industrial exhibition; and St. Louis, on Tuesday

light, essayed a Veiled Prophet show. While Cincinnati, in her performance the other day, was so severely chasical as to carry around floats covered with scenes from Roman history, the Missouri metropolis went into mythe for its tableaus, presenting fairies and Jack the Glant Killer, Still better understood by some observers, probably, were the wagons that illustrated the beer and tobacco industries. cinnati might get a hint from this, and nget year, instead of giving a view of the invine of Virginia with a butcher's knife, but forth the

It rather looks as though, after all their troubles, the Democrats were going to carry

use of the same instrument in the bog business.

The national poet is more apt to come, like Boxes, from between the handles of the pleugh, man from an editor's room—Refun courier.

And when he leaves the plough, the first place he should make for is an editor's room. We promise the American Bunss a hearty reception and honest pay when he brings his work

Some Texas, and Arkansas churches are becoming dangerous places. The number of affrays that have occurred in them of late is remarkable. In the fight at Comanche last Sunday, however, the congregation, it seems, had fortunately gone out to the creek to witness the ordinance of baptism, so that the scrimmage in the sanctuary between the Butchen brothers and Hanats, who had remained for the purpose, was only deadly to the combatants themselves. In old times men fled to the church for refuge against violence, but now, in some places, they take their shotguns to the pews, as did HARRIS, who killed one fellow worshipper and was himself dangerously wounded.

In the death of Rear Admiral Joshua R. sands, which occurred yesterday, one of the few links that have united the personnel of the navy of to-day with that of the navy of the last war with Great Britain, is broken. A native of New York, he was appointed an acting midshipman on the 18th of June, 1812, so that his connection with the service extended through more than seventy-one years. His last cruise, however, ended in 1861. The name of Admiral Sanns has for years headed the retired and reserved list, and has recalled by the dates appended to it the era of CHAUNCEY and HULL

The recent capture of a gang of alleged Post Office robbers in Connecticut is a singular instance of one crime leading to the detection of the perpetrators of another. It seems that after robbing a Post Office the thieves always yound up their operations by stealing a horse and wagon, and this practice led to their capture, the crime of horse stealing apparently having an effect in arousing the vigilance of a community in Connecticut similar to that which it has in the far West.

A NEW DEPARTURE AT AMHERST.

The Students' Senate and its Decision on a Question Relating to Base Hall.

AMHERST, Oct. 2.—Certainly one of the nost unique systems of college discipline in America has just been started here. The faculty of Amherst College, reserving to themselves the sole control of all matters pertaining to instruction, finances, and so on, have placed in the hands of a college "Senate" all affairs of discipline and order. This Senate is composed of four members from the senior, three from the junior, two from the sophomore, and one from the freshman class. The President of the college acts as President of the Senate, lays before it all matters for consideration, and has the power to veto any of its decisions. The precise and final power of the Senate is not yet defined, the President regarding it as an experiment of whose success he desires to be well assured before resigning his authority to any great extent.

periment of whose success he desires to be well assured before resigning his authority to any great extent.

At the beginning of the present rear the various classes elected their respective Senators and the body was organized. On Friday last the faculty, desire to give it a fair opportunity to act the faculty of the participation of the college base ball team in the intercollegiate base ball contest. Such participation had been forbidden by the faculty last year, but upon an almost unanimous colition from the students this decision was postponed. The Sanate, by an almost unanimous vote, allowed the college team to enter the League, the reason being substantially the same as that arged in the perition of the students, namely, that the exils attendant upon these games never had been and were not now nearly so strong and numerous at Amherst as elsewhere. President Seelye expresses his entire approval of the way things have gone thus far, and believes that in time he will have no cension to trouble himself about discipline.

The students take corduity to the new deterture.

Can Tats be True About Mr. Gindstone ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read your remarks in Sunday's Sex about politicians sea trips, and am bound to notice an error you fell into in the said article. The circumstances well known in England, but not perhaps here, of Mr. Gladetons's sailing

August, 1882.—Mr. Donald Currie offers the British Pre er the use of the steamship Grantully Castle for a buillay eruise, and the offer is accepted. Christmas, 1882-3 - Mr. Donald Currie, unknown but

for the beforementioned offer, becomes Sir Donald Currie. September, 1983.—Sir Donald Currie offers the use of the steamship Taymouth Castle to the Premier for his noiday, and the offer is again accepted.

September, 1882 — An English newspaper mentions the
rumor of the approaching elevation of Sir Donald Currie

Whether Mr. Gladstone pays Sir Donald Currie for his frips is immaterial. He may pay him a nominal sum and throw the titles into the bargain, or he may be green nough to pay a big sum and throw the same titles in So much the better for the camp Scot if such in the case But in London it has never been supposed that there wa

Sir Boundd Currie. For heaven's sake, if I am to become an American, don't hold up such an atrocious joutery as nu example to American officiate. S. C. P.

One Reason Why They Must Go From the Bone Sentinel.

A London correspondent, in referring to Mr. Hadetone's excursion to Copenhagen, says that he was simply enjoying a splendid spree at his own expense around the scottish coast, and the weather being fine, it was decided to go to depenhagen." "At his own expense" sounds foreign, and is something of a dream n this land of the free. Were tiladstone a Republicat ecretary of State, he would be enjoying his "splendid pree" in a vessel belonging to the Government he was dected to serve. They do things differently—the Republican powers that be-in this country, and that is one of the reasons they must go

It Duce, Indeed.

From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger Some of the papers have seen fit to doubt the sourcesty of the suars advocacy of the nonunation of Mr. Holman of Indiana. We have no question of the incerity of our contemporary in the matter. Tax Sci often indulges in irony and good humored raillery; be it means to morninate Mr. Holman, if it can, and then do its full shars of the work of electing him.

Only One Better Candidate. THE SUN is gaining recruits rapidly among

the newspapers of the country in advocating the nomination by the Democratic party of William 8 Holman of Indians to the Presidency - Except Samue Tilden we know of no man who would make a better candidate or as good a President. The Vacant Chair.

From the Enstern Armes. There is a vacant chair at Washington, the

the once stalen by Hayes, and the great American tour-st, Arthur, is hunting the festive claim and turtle in Rhode Island. The Republican statesmen must go

The eight-page double SUN of to-day is a eplended paper, showing the value of a high order and great variety of brains.

Another Diguified American

Will you please state that Miss Anderson is not the only dendried American. I. Jon. have in my day refused to see the Prince of Wales, attiough at the time I held three jucks.—Sensors.

A Mineral Harder than Strel. From the Athenmun.

Adamaseobile is the name of a mineral found only in the State of Misouri. It is remarkable for its cutting power. With a line edge, steel is cut by it yer, rapidly, the sharpness of the stone being in no respect diminisher.

LIVELY WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

mething About the Junketing Officeholders -Mgr. Capel's Visit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- After the noise AC

dirt of New York, the quiet and cleanliness of this beautiful, jark-like city makes one feel very much As the peri did when she finally Worked her way into paradise. The absolute quiet and repose of the city is a great charm. The wheels make no noise on the smooth asphalt roadways and the elatter of the horses hoofs alone is heard, and that is pleasant, as it relieves the silence withoutdestroying it. And then the streets are really clean. They are watered daily, and the dust even on Pennsylvania avenue is infinitesimal. The public reservations of several feet next to the sidewalks of the principal streets, and the parks at every turn, make the town fresh and country-like. Nobody ever came to Washingon without resolving never to leave it, but sometimes circumstances are too strong for them. For example, the foud call of duty keeps Secretary Frelinghuysen in New Jersey and Secretary Chandler in New Hampshire. The public interests require that Attorney-General Brewster shall stay away from Washington. and he stays. Noble man! Secretary Teller returned to Washington out of pure malice, to vex the Civil Service Commission. He and Dr. Gregory had such a very h. o. t., as Mr. Wm. J. Fiorence calls it, last week that it was seriously thought Dr. Gregory would demand Secretary Teller's resignation. But the Secretary, appreciating the danger of not being on good terms with the most noble, high, and puissant Commission, very wisely backed down. Judge Thoman has just returned from Ohio, and he told a reporter for a local paper that he "was not posted in Ohio politics." Dr. Gregory has bought a honse in Washington, and thereby intimates that it will take him the rest of his life to purify the oublite service. It will, it will!

Secretary Chandler has revisited Washington in the glimpses of the moon, but is now in New Hampshire. Wi his usual ingenuity in finding out unpopular things to do, he has managed to annoy every officer in the navy with his arbitrary rules about the changes in the naval uniform, which will certainly go into effect. Nothing, however, has excited so much feeling against him as his order attempting to control the movements of the wives of naval officers. The Secretary apparently has very crude notions as to the rights of individuals.

Judge Folger accepted the resignation of Supervising Architect Hill to take effect upon the appointment of a successor, but it is said that after the affair has blown over Judge Folger will do such a foolish thing. Nothing will be likely to stave off the investigation of the Architect's office that will take place when Congress meets.

First Comptroller Lawrence promised Mr. Foraker "his best energies" to help him in his election, and he has been as good as his word. He is now electioneering in Ohio.

The Coroans are here, and may be soon every day driving about the streets. They will be here for two weeks, and perhaps longer. It is thought that a Corean Embassy will be permanently established in Washington. They enjoyed their visit to Governor's Island more than anything else in New York. The Was Department has a way of shovelling off the entertainment of foreigners upon Gen. Hencock, As all foreigners go to New York the easiest eivility the Governor lead on Sunday avening in the National ously thought Dr. Gregory would demand Secretary Teller's resignation. But the Secretary, appreciating the danger of not being on good nine years Postmaster of Waynesboro, let out

A QUAKER WEDDING.

Two Hearts United with a Great Beat of PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 .- Henry P. Brown, First Assistant United States District Attorney, and Annie Gertrude Taylor were married at 6 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's father, Charles M. Taylor, President of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, at 2,022 Bace street. The family of the bride are among the oldest members of the Society of Friends in this city, and the marriage was conequently celebrated according to the Friends' coremony. The bride was dressed in white silk, but did not wear a vell or orange blossoms. The groom was in evening dress. The marriage procession started from a second floor sitting room and wended, its way silently down into the parlor. The five ushers went first, then the bride and groom, then the families of the contracting parties, and last the guests and a committee from the Race street meeting, who were present to see that everything was done in proper form. The bride and groom took chairs, which had been specially placed for them at the head of the parlor. After they had been seated all the company sat down, and for a few minutes there was silence. Then the bride and groom arose, and the groom, taking the bride's land, declared that in the presence of the dord and this assembly he took the lady to be his wife, and bromised with the divine assistance to be unto her a latiful and loving husband until death should part them. The bride responded in kind, and everybody silently sat down again. A religious silence of three or four minutes was broken by the voice of Bellwyn Parrish, the head of the Friends' committee, reading the marriage certificate. After more silence the groom and bride signed their names to the paper. Then all the rest of the company signed their names. There was a little more silence, and then the new made husband and wife received the good wishes of their friends. The groom was in evening dress. The mar-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a Workngman I have followed with extreme interest Tur sen's daily reports of the varied ideas and theories ad vanced by the multitude of witnesses before the Labor Committee and would now like to offer a few suggestions on a subject which though not yet discussed before the committee, has a very strong bearing on the questions at issue. The United States in common with all other countries, is troubled with a large and con-stantly increasing number of persons whom it is neces startly increasing number of persons whom it is necessary to keep in confinement for the protection of society at large. The question is, shall criminals who are physically and mentally qualified to support themselves be either allowed or compelled to live in idleness! I say no. Now another question. Is it just, or even good police, to allow contractors to reap large profits from compelling to live in idleness! I say no. Now another question. Is it just, or even good police, to allow contractors to reap large profits from competition within the arrivals produced are sold in competition within the arrival profit of conventions of the contractor of the moral and physical well-being of convention with the moral and physical well-being of conventions that they be employed in some useful labor, that they be employed in some useful labor, that they have been a meriace to society when at large, they should not be a furden when confined.

Hot: it is argued, if we do not left them work we well be lazed to support them, and if they do work they directly antiquously every workingman with when they compete. Now, recognizing the absolute successive the support of the produced and solutions of convict labor, but also another which is quite as well as a support of convict labor, but also another which is quite as well and another which is quite as well as a support of the support of convict labor, but also another which is quite as a support of the difference. I then that it is perfectly feasible for the difference, at also that it is perfectly feasible for the difference, at also that it is perfectly feasible for the difference, at also that it is perfectly feasible for the difference, at also that it is perfectly feasible for the difference, and for a second produce all the almishuses and insance asymmetric that it is perfectly for such a degree that they would not only produce allowed the such as a such a sar; to keep in confinement for the protection of societ at large. The question is shall cromitals who are the

The Standard Oil Investigation. Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The legislative com-

Pattanes. Prita. Oct. 3.—The legislative committee consisting of there senators and five Representatives, appointed to investigate the character of the tests made taken in the Standard Oii Company investigation met there locks. The committee is empowered by the legislative resolution to inquire into the logal relations of the Standard Oil Company to the State. Into the conduct as to the payment of taxes to the state, and into the right and power of the State to require by statute the payment of taxes to the payment of taxes to the state, and into the right and power of the State to require by statute the payment of taxes by said company.

THE STORM-ROUND PRESIDENT.

Communication with West Island Rosumed-The Buck flahing not Good.

NEWPORT, Oct. 3. West Island, the resort of the Presidential party, is getting more and more attractive apparently, notwithstanding the fact that the evenings are longer, the days colder the weather far more blustering, and the bass fishing by no means good. Originally the Presidential party consisted of the President, Private Secretary Phillips, N. W. Cooper Chas, E. Miller, and Chas, L. Tiffany. For the first two days the waters were so rough that it was impossible to east a line, much less to haul in an eighty-pound bass. Touchtag that fish story of Saturday last it is believed that some of the boys on the island had a hand in fixing of the boys on the island had a hand in fixing that imaginary sea monster on the President's hook.) Well, matters were getting somewhat dull when that well-known New Yorker, W. Wright Sanford, who took a hand in the so-called Lawrence-Vannest duel in Belsium, turned up on West Island. He couldn't stand it more than twenty-four hours, for there was no lass fishing and no interesting poker, all games for high stakes being prohibited. He returned on Sunday, Then J. R. Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., Isaac Townsend and Mr. Proctor of New York arrived and helped to envise the somewhat disheartened crowd. Sunday was passed very quietly, angling being absolutely eschewed by everybody on the island except the lonely telegraph operator, who has no other coportunity to gratify his tastes in that direction. A few small bass were caught on Monday, Yesterday the party was absolutely lonely and dejected, for, owing to the violence of the storm, there was no communication of any kind with the maniland, the wind having laid the telegraph poles low and the roughness of the water precluding the possibility of boats inading on the island. To-day, however, communication has been resumed. The party were having a fairly good time. They pass a great deal of their time in the billiard half of the hotel. The President has not definitely sottled what day he will be in New York on Friday evening next; that he will remain there until Monday, and then leave for Washington. Several of the party verturing out yesterday and to-day and the club house. that imaginary sea monster on the President's

One of his Henchmen Made Postmaster RICHMOND, Oct. 3 .- Mr. John Huff, for

some of the Mahone campaign secrets to-day. He was complimented by Postmaster-General Howe as having one of the finest official records in the service. Huff was a Republican, but was an old man, and could not do netive work for Mahone. As he was so strongly backed by the Postmaster-General, the Mahone Ring were puzzled to know how to get him out. Mahone and Congressman Paul announced that the man who was endorsed by the Readjuster Committee of Augusta county licadjuster Committee of Augusta county should have the position of Postmaster of Waynesboro. A revenue collector of Staunton named W. E. Craig and John A. Noon, his deputy, conspired to get the place for W. B. Kurtz, a Mahone striker. The Esadjuster Committee of Augusta made Craig Chairman and Noon acled as secretary. A false record was made out by Noon and certified to by Craig that the meeting had endorsed Kurtz for the position of Postmaster of Waynesboro. This was sent to Paul, and he and Mahone had Kurtz appointed to the place. The first inteligence Mr. Huff had of all this was when Kurtz's appointment papers came through the Post Office, The members of the Readjuster Committee were all appealed to and denied that the committee had endorsed Kurtz, and those facts were made known to Mahone by Mayor Patterson of Waynesboro, who waited on Mahone and presented a petition, signed by citizens generally, regardless of politics for the retention of Huff and against the manons by Mayor Patterson of Waynesboro, who waited on Mahone and presented a petition, signed by citizens generally, regardless of politics, for the retention of Huff, and against the appointment of Kurtz. In addition, the Mayor and others wrote that they would not be willing to trust Kurtz with their money, nor would they believe him on eath. When the Mayor waited on Mahone in Washington Mahone treated him in an ungentlemanly way and refused to interfere. Mr. Huff complained to his friend, Senator John F. Lewis, a life-long Republican, and Mr. Lewis attempted to get justice done him, but in vain, Mr. Lewis told him that Kurtz was a great worker, but a great rescal. Before he left his office Mr. Huff received a circular letter from Congressman Paul asking him to get up a club of ten subscribers for the Richmond Whig, Mahone's organ, and another one telling him that the campaign had left the Readjuster County Committee \$90 in debt, and requesting him to help to liquidate it.

Denouncing the Enthusiast Faxon who De

Boston, Oct. 3. - Henry Faxon, the prohibitory enthusiast, who now trains with Robinson, was taken to task by his old friends, the Temperance Alliance people, at the meeting of the Probibition committee to-day. The ad-

dress of Chairman Robinson says: an his predecessors, by any official net, to discourage the sale of higner. But who is his principal opponent? George D. Robinson-a man who, while individually practising total abstinence, admits that he favors the practising total abstinence, admits that he favors the present law concerning the sale of intextenting liquors, and the man for whom a former member of your committee claims your support at the coming election. That you may have no doubt as to the name of the extinent betterful to it seems only proper that at this time the glaring inconsistency of Heary II. Faxon should be criticised by your committee. In former years there may have been a shade of reason for the support that that gentleman has given to his favorite party, insamich sait has for several years past nominated for Gebernsterial honors men who have been subset upon as probliminates. But alsay that bono has been also not not be a supported by the support of the support o

The address urges all Prohibitionists to vote or Almy. Henry Faxon, in reply, says: In Almy. Henry Faxon, in roply, says:

Experience as a prosecuting officer in about 200 cases, and three years careful observation in summing up the lexislation from a Probabition standpoint, have fully convinced me that the rulers of the Democracy, most of whom are lawyers, do not propose to have their party ranks depleted by the conviction of those engaged in the liquor traffic and their dramalion educated criminals. I admire this persistence of the members of the Alliance, separately, and collectivity, and the moment that its leaders shall adopt a line of practical policy which reasonable men can endorse. I am ready to join its ranks and work therein for the principles of Problation with remeed vigor.

renewed viger

Mrs. E. M. H. Richards and Secretary Fay denounced Mr. Faxon. Mr. W. H. Colcord of
Boston charged that the Republicans were constantly deceiving the Proi bitton ists by making
lying promises to them, whereas the Democrats
came out squaroly for license, and were therefore entitled to be called much more honest
than the Republicans. Mr. Faxon had said
that the rumseders were all Democrats. This
was not true. Faxon, Long, Talbot, and others
were in for expediency, not principles. The
Rev. Mr. Smith of Westboro and others gave
Faxon a severe dressing down, and the meeting
adjourned.

THE ARMSTRONG WILL CONTEST.

An Agent who Grew Rich in Twelve Years in Manuging a Widow's Property.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The direct examination of W. K. Blodgett in the Armstrong will case was concluded to-day, and the cross-examination was begun. Blodgett testified that he did not know that insanity exports had examined Mrs. Armstrong previous to her making her will. old lady was hard to manage at times, and that he had several tussels with times, and that he had several tussels with her, but nover threatened to leave her if she did not do as he desired. She told him that when she was alone she always locked herself up. It was a passion of hers to keep everything closely locked up. Once when she was sick some years ago, she imagined that she was shut up in a cage. She kept her lew-elry and other valuables in a trunk at her house. After her death, upon the examination of her effects, he found several bags, tightly rolled up, containing cent pieces, some of which must have been there twenty-five years. Witness's first motive in working for Mrs. Armstrong was pay. She was a lone widow, and he formed a great regard for her.

On cross-examination lhodgett said he was born in Wethersfield Vt. and worked in Montreslier until he was 21. He came to Boston in 1848 and found employment at the Bromfield liouse at \$5 per week. Soon afterward he went into the provision business, and while a tenant of Mrs. Armstrong's became sequainted with her. When 27 or 28 years of age he began making collections for her. He was then worth \$4,000 or \$5,000. She loaned him \$2,000 and would not take a note for it. In 1863, twelve years afterward he post the loan and took charge of her business. In 1872 he was worth \$175,000, and had an income of from \$7,900 to \$8,000. times, and that he had several tussels with

Gelug Home to Ohio to Vote. Washington, Oct. 3.-A number of depart-

ment employees who have residences in Ono will leave Washington this week and go home to vote. They have secured half rate tickets for incubers of the Ohio Republican Association from the ray read companies. Those who go, however, will not be allowed and time to the department except such as a taken from their sound leaves of absence.

Evaruation of Lima.

authentically that iglesias with his army will arrive on the 15th and, at Ancon, which has been declared a neutral port, and that Islam will be exacusted on the 20th sector tension (sum has been maned for Prefect of Johns and scaler Videl Garcin) Garcia for Prefect of Cellino. money. I give it to the people, and I am harpy,"

SUNREAMS.

-The Georgia Legislature has voted to -Judge Rutherford of Paris, Ark, has deented that selling brandy peaches without a license lays the offender open to a fine of \$1,400.

-The number of Italians who emigrated to other countries during the twelve months of her year was 161,562, as compared with 135,832 in D81

- Niles Case of Buffalo bas a mule that has seen towing on the Eric Canal since 1838, and has not ost a day. He has towed an average of 5,000 is

-A Maryland man has sued for divorce. alleging that his wife will not let him read his hatie in peace, and that once she took it from him and threw it

Vermont's prohibitory liquor law is mulified by Rinerant venders, who smuggle liquor into the State in small fackages, and it is said that intemperance

is as great an evil as ever.

The prisoners in the jail in Gonzales. Texas, have their own code of laws and set of officers An offender was recently sentenced to endure five lashes. He hired a negro to be his substitute, paying -A correspondent who has been inspect-

ing Western cities says: "Helcin, the capital of Montain, is accented, orally and morally, on the first say lable. It is probably the richest and wickedest city of oming and Montana is in English hands. It costs \$3 to also a three-year-old, and the animal is then worth \$40.

ng and caring for each suimal. Most of the grazing is one on public lands.

The Holy See has lately, for the small compensation of \$80,000 france, renounced an orderi-tance left by a certain Angelo Darigozzo of Vicenza, amounting to about 2,500,000 francs. The reason of the

The more cattle a man owns the smaller the cost of rais

renunciation was to avoid a king an authorization from the King, as required by law in such a case. —Prof. Allen of Providence ascended in a gas. The ropes got entangled, and he was unable to close the big vaive. The balloon descended with fearful velocity, and landed in a swamp in North Berwick, Maine. He escaped with a few bruives.

-A North Carolina correspondent tells how the moonshiners sell illicit whiskey; "On the road-side a big horn is bung to a tree. You blow a blast, and a girl steps out and tells you to put your hand not her pocket. You comply. You drop some money in the pocket, and take out your bottle and go. Firning sat your peril; for a six-foot moonshiner is in point blank range with his hand on the trigger of his persuader

-None of the most famous Russian authors of the present century has attained a greatage. With the exception of Joukovsky and Deria in, who died at the age of 60 and 73 years respectively, fourguous final ived longer than any of his contemporaries. Lon soff died at the age of 53, Von Wiesen at 48, Karaman at and died at the age of 95, you wiscen at 25, Kataban Ag 30, Griboyedoff at 34, Pushkin at 37, Gogol at 43, Belinsky at 37, Berzen at 58, Lermontoff at 27 Nekrassoff at 48, Pissensky at 61, and Dostolyevsky at 60. Tourgueness, Pissemsky Dostojevsky and Nekrasson were all born in the years 1818-1821.

—At the National Conference of Charities,

held in Louisville, Rabbit Sonneschein, the witter of a St. Louis Hebrew weekly newspaper, said that every dewis by force of his education a member of a charatable or ganization. In the middle ages, he continued rised was collected daily and distributed by appointed officials among the poor. Jewish girls, the daughters of poor parents, were not allowed to become out masts. Every dangitter received a public dowry, and was married to a healthy young man. The poorest of the poor were baried in the same style as the richest of the rich." -There are certain departments in France

in which there is always a tendency more or less to a diminishment of population. In 1841 there were 13 of these, in 1843 there were 5, in 1863 there were 54, in 1872 there were 72, in 1870 the number diminished to 20, while in 1881 it rose again to 34. Twenty-six departments pos-sessed in 1886 a population of 9,187,636, which in 1881 had decreased to 8,530,384. Out of those 26 seven—viz. Eure, Lot et Garonne, Calvados, Gers, Orne, Tarn et Garoune, and Basses. Alpes—ove most of their decrease to the excess of deaths over births. In the greater number of cases emigration is the cause of decline.

-A Coroner's inquest has just sat on Davies, the miser of Camberwell, near London. Every peculiarity written of Eiwes, Daniel Dancer, and Tobias Golden was rampant in old Davies. He lived on offal, his house was never cleaned, no window was opened for fourteen years, and he had the miser's in stinctive hatred of the gentle sex. His death was an exact parallel to that of Faber, the hotorious miser of Lyons, who died of a disease which might have been cured had he not thought sixty cents too much to pay a barber surgeon to bleed him. The amount left by Davies is very large.

-When the Belgian chemist M. Creteur was charged with the purification of the battlefield of Sedan, he was compelled to resort to cremation in order to dispose of the heaps of half-covered bodies. Not one case of illness occurred among his 250 workmen, though they were at work under a blazing sun. After the hat they were at work under a blazing sun. After the hat-tles of Worth and Gravelotte and the two sieges of Paris the bodies of the slain were cremated, and none of the usual contagious disorders occurred. In Russia cremated with a similar avoidance of bad effect. It is

said if a similar method had been adopted in Egypt the cholera would not have broken out at Damietta. -Many of those who have held the first Bussell died at the age of 8h, Lord Palmerston was 81 when he died, Lord Beaconsfield was 76, Lord Aberdeen was 76, the Earl of Derby was 70, Lord Mell 60, the links of Wellington was 83, and Earl Grey 81, Sir Robert Peel died at the age of 62, but his death was the result of a fall from his borse. Two Prime Minister may be said to have been killed by the cares of the younger Pitt and George Canning, the former of whom died at the age of 46 and the latter at the age of 57. One Premier, Mr. Perceval, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, and one, the Earl of Liverpool, died in a state of imbecility, brought on by the anxietics and inhors of his post.

-The cowboy has been seen by a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial, who writes from Carbon county, Wyoming: "We found him first as Rawlings at night, and he seemed to be slightly on a tear. He was perces the street in a saloon, imbating Territorial lightning at 25 cents a drink. He was too who eping it up with 'the boys,' and as ster flues of his boiler he gave vent to shrill and source was whoops. After weeks, or possibly months on the range or trail he collects his pay-from \$40 to \$50 a monthand goes to the neareast trading post and blows in the hard earnings, first taking pains to buy the facest thep hat," a white felt with a broad brim, the neatest bling boots, the brightest silk handkerchiefs, and sours with rowels as big as a blacking hox lid. Then after shedding his old toggery, he is ready for 'n fly' with soy of the boys who may be in town for the same purpose."

-Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of Farl Cadegan, eged 13, was married to the Date of E.ch mond, aged 18. The marriage was a bargain to constant nond, aged 18. The marriage was a bargain to reach a gambling delt between their parents, Lady Farableing a collectess. The youth then Lord March, was to old from college and the little lady from her nursery by the marriage, which book plane at the Hague. The Lode was smazed and silent, but the bushand exchange, was smared and silent, but the husband exchange, "Sorely you are not going to marry me to that dows?" Then his tutor took him off to the Continent and the bride went back to her mother. Three years inter Lord March returned from his travels, but, having such a discounter that the state of t agreeable recollection of his wife was in no heavy to join her, and went the first evapor to the lineatre. There he saw a lady so beautiful that he asked who she was. "The reigning toast, Lady March," was the answer. He at once claimed her, and their life ping affec-

tion is spoken of as a romance -The mill in Dalton, Mass., in which the paper for the United States paper currency of made, is described by the Boston Headel. Exciteen or twenty Treasury girls, who carn \$3 a day, count the sheets, examining each one closely and rejecting all imperfect ones. An automatic register at the end of the machine registers every sheet as it is cut off and laid down. The registers every sheet as it is cut off and tail down. The register man takes them away in even hundreds, and they are immediately counted in the drying room. In all the various processes of finishing every steet is counted and they are again counted on their receipt at the Trensary heportomic in Washington. The great protection of the Government ngainst counterfeiting hear in the paper here made. The distinctive feature of the introduction of calored slit threads into the body of the paper white it is in the process of manufacture. They are introduced while the paper is in the pulp and are carried along with it to the end of the mixthine, where it is delivered as noticely professionial counterfeiters." than anything elector the professionial counterfeiters."

-Gentil's air ship has been seen by a re-Gentil's nir ship has been seen by a reporter for the St. Loans globe brace of. M. Gentil was a
medical practitioner in France, but owing to positical
reasons be came to America in 1862, and settled in St.
Louis as a locksmith. It has been his life dreson to
make an ar-ship, and he has constructed four different
machines, each susceptible of improvement. The final
effort is a ciga- stapped balloon, with gas compertments,
a rudder at the think end, and screw-shaped sails at each
side to raise or lower the altitude. He claims that he
can steer his air ship at will, work his pitious, and raise
her when the lifting power of the gas is exchansted. The
whole is enclosed in a network from which depends the while is enclosed in a network from which depends the whole is enclosed in a network from which depends in car, supported by a series of guys, repes, stays, and ras-kets, baying the look and graring of the main deck and bulwarks of a furl rigged ship. The model is suspended from the ceiling of his little shop in St. Louis, and is his idol.—It is for the scientific public. M Gental said.
The work of my life; and shall I, then presidute my
grand work by outing it upon exhibition intencents a
bead, like a stuffed whale or petrified hog? I want us

LIMA, Oct. 3, via Galveston. - El Pueblo states